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cusses the great stone graves and caves, has a brief chapter on culture plants, and discusses more at length the dog, sheep, goat, pigs, cattle and horse. The two concluding sections are on race and the geographical and physical constitution of home and its influence upon inhabitants.

The Diary of a Turk, by HALIL HALID. Adam & Charles Black, London, 1903. pp. 269.

This is written by a Turk from the Turkish point of view and with the greatest frankness. The author was born in Angora, Asia Minor, was trained as a child at school and in the harem of which later he gives a very interesting account. Later he went to Constantinople to pursue his studies and selected one of the hundred schools there, choosing at last the profession of law. Among the best chapters in the book are those that describe the school methods, the curriculum of the law school. Until he was nearly through this he spoke no language but his own, but after meeting a few English people, conceived a great desire to visit that country. He became somewhat sympathetic with the Turkey movement and fell somewhat under the Sultan's suspicions, went to England where he remained. The author loves his country but detests the present Sultan and sheds a somewhat lurid light upon his reactionary methods.

Macedonian Folklore, by G. F. ABBOTT. University Press, Cambridge, 1903. pp. 372.

The writer under the Prendergast studentship went to the Greek speaking parts of Macedonia and derived his material almost entirely from oral tradition, occasionally supplementing it by local publications and peasant almanacs. He groups his material under folk calendar and seasons, Eastertide, winter festivals, divination, symbolism, birth, marriage, funeral rites, spirits and spells, bird legends, riddles, Alexander and Philip in folk tradition. He has, we think, happily refrained essentially from speculation or to making spiritual excursions into the unknown, although Tyler, Lang, and especially Frazer, to whom the work is dedicated, are his ideals. Some of his matter, especially the songs and poems, are given in Modern Greek.

Great Benin: Its Customs, Art and Horrors, by H. LING ROTH. F. King and Sons, Halifax, 1903. pp. 234 + xxxii.

The writer has made a protracted, personal study of the people of this interesting province and here describes with the aid of two hundred and seventy-five pictures their appearance, customs at birth, marriage and burial, their wars and weapons, trades and industries, foods, animals, medicine, music, games, court life, slavery, inheritance, government, punishments, ordeals, fetiches, kindred observances, etc.

The Land of the Dons, by LEONARD WILLIAMS. Cassell and Co., London, 1902. pp. 398.

The author was long a correspondent of the Times, in Madrid, and has explored many parts of Spain and both loves and understands it. We have nowhere seen so full an account as it exists to-day and as it has been transformed in recent centuries. The author gives a very good account of the people, the customs, industries, and even appends a sketch of Spanish history. He declares that it was generally felt to be an advantage for the Spaniards to lose their provinces, but he can see only a gloomy prospect unless the following reforms are affected: popular education, the suppression of the national lottery, retrenchment of the army and navy, reduction of the pension lists, the sup-